

# The Anderson Intelligencer.

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Are we Democrats, or are we not? And if we ain't Democrats, what are we?

That's the question? We do not use the pronoun we editorially, but as applying to the party in the State opposed to the corruptions of the present State government. We say the corruptions of the present State government; because we do not suppose that any reasonable man can hope to effect anything by opposition to the State government itself. The Constitution, and the government established thereunder, we look upon as inevitably fixed for a generation at least, and all that is left for us to do is to make the administration of that government as free from oppression and corruption as we can. To effect that object seems to be the central idea of the various positions assumed by the opposition press of the State. How to effect it, whether by clinging to the name and principles of the party organization of 1868, or by discarding these and taking upon ourselves a new name with new principles, or at least with the old principles materially modified, is the question that is now exercising the brains of the thinking men of the State.

The Charleston News, after having exhausted its ingenuity in constructing Democratic platforms, suddenly lays them all aside as rubbish, and runs up the colors of the Citizens' Party. The Phoenix, pursuing the even tenor of its way, is for sticking to the old name and organization; but thinks it best to draw it mild—to have some kind of a progressive, conservative Democracy. The Laurensville Herald is for a bold, square, stand up fight, under the old organization and old colors. The views of these three able contemporaries fairly represent the different shades of opinion expressed by the opposition press of the State. Now we don't agree with any of them. So far as the proposition of the News is to drop the Democratic name we heartily concur. And the reason this is desirable is obvious enough to us. The white people of the State are already nearly a unit in their opposition to the present administration of the State Government. The only source from which any accession to the ranks of the opposition can be looked for is from the body of colored voters. The first political idea that the negro drew in when he ceased to be a slave, was that the Democrats were bent on restoring him to slavery. The negroes honestly believed this. Hatred of the very name of Democrat sank too deep into their bones ever to be eradicated. They are not reasoning creatures; you may tell them as much as you please about that rose that smelled the same no matter what you called it, but as long as you call it Democrat they won't smell it at all. They can't be made Democrats. They have a perfect loathing for "Democratic niggers," as they call them. And we might just as well, therefore, abandon the contest altogether as to go into it with the hope of achieving success by drawing the negroes over to the party called Democrat.

The objection urged against this course is, that we are all allied with the National Democratic party, and that we ought not to desert that organization. It would have been a blessing for both the National Democratic party and ourselves if we had held aloof from it in 1868. If the defeat of Seymour & Blair can be attributed to any one cause more than another, it is to the part prominent Carolinians played in the campaign. And unless we learn more wisdom by 1872, no doubt the National party will be more than rejoiced to have us play on a string of our own. But what we will do, or be in favor of doing in 1872, is neither here nor there at this time. There is no question of national importance that our action this year can effect. Our duty now is to forget that there is any place but South Carolina, and with an eye single to her good, to devote all there is of us to her perpetuation and prosperity. As far then as dropping the name Democrat is concerned, we are with the News. But when it comes to dubbing ourselves the Citizens Party, we halt. Citizens Party is a very good name for one side or the other in a scrub race for an Intendant of a town where the question is license or no license, or some other merely local matter. But as the name of a State organization, it seems to us unsuggestive and lifeless. There is a great deal in a name, Shakespeare to the contrary, nevertheless.

But lest we may seem hypocritical, and illustrate the old truism that it is much easier to pull down than to build up, we frankly own that we are in favor of no organization, and consequently of no name. The policy of the opposition party in our judgment, is to take the platform some time ago proposed by the Union Times—opposition to Official Dishonesty—and urge a guerilla warfare all over the State against the party in power: leaving it to each County to adopt whatever measures may seem best to secure the election of honest men to the Legislature. By this plan the Radicals will be prevented in great measure from consolidating the terrible enginery of their League against us. Fighting them in detail, they will have to fight us in detail. We can bang away at them from behind every rock of principle, we can keep up a running fire from behind all the rascalities and thieveries they have committed, we can to a great extent prevent concert of action among them, and will thus be enabled to cut off many of their numbers and foraging parties. To secure one or the other branch of the Legislature in the hands of honest and capable men is the thing we must lend all our efforts to. And to accomplish this the plan suggested by us seems the most hopeful of success.

We are not however unalterably wedded to our scheme. These are the days of suggestions, and we throw out ours. If the opposition party determine upon a different course of action in Convention assembled, we will give the determination of that Convention at tentative consideration, and if we find there is nothing radically wrong in it according to our notions, we will give it our warm support, even though it may not jump with our ideas of expediency.—Chester Reporter.

—The road ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for conscience.

## Immigration—A Plan Proposed.

In a lengthy communication to the Columbia Phoenix, Dr. E. B. Turnipseed proposes a plan to encourage immigration as follows:

Immigration as now instituted cannot be a success for the present generation. The great difficulty is, that the organizations as now constituted compel every man who wishes to procure emigrant labor, to understand, as well as undergo, either all, or at least a part of its risks, of losses or gains. This plan is confining it at once to the leading and intelligent minds of the people of the South. The immigrant should be placed at every man's door, so that when he is in need of labor—the demand for which is constantly increasing—he can employ him, giving to parties such a bonus as would be remunerating for the great convenience. My proposition is, that the men of South Carolina, who comprehend fully the necessity of moving in this matter, form a joint stock company of, say \$10, \$20, \$50 or even \$100 per share. Organize a central or distributing bureau at some central point, perhaps Columbia would do; and sub-bureaus at each village in the State; let all arrivals first report at the central bureau, and be distributed according to the various demands of the sub-bureaus throughout the State. Whenever an immigrant arrives, his name, age and birth-place, as well as his trade or occupation, as well as letters of reference or recommendation, should be duly recorded for future reference. The farmer or planter applying for a laborer, has only to call for the kind of laborer, and the clerks at each bureau, by referring to the books, can send him the sort of persons he desires, he, the farmer or planter, paying all expenses incurred by the bureau, as well as a bonus for expenses and profits to stockholders. There might be an experimental farm established in the vicinity of each bureau, where these immigrant laborers could be profitably employed until called for; and should any remain on hand during the summer months, they could be directed in farm work, so as to make and harvest a full crop. Agents could be sent to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Germany and Italy; and I am told by persons who have recently returned from trans-Atlantic countries, that great numbers could be procured by only securing them a home and employment. I have seen this system working admirably in Paris, in getting employment for laborers and domestics in every capacity; there it has proven not only a success, but of mutual benefit and profit to all parties. I cannot, for one moment, see how it could be managed in those large European cities in any other way. Some ten or twelve years ago the same system was commenced in New York.

The distributing bureau for the great North-western States is Castle Garden, in New York city. We never will succeed to any extent until we adopt the joint stock company plan, and no longer trust to the general intelligence of the people upon this matter. The immigrant desires to come; give him the means; place him at the door of those pleading for labor; secure good labor by references; make their contracts, and all will move on harmoniously, and South Carolina and the whole South will no longer dip their colors to haters of law, order and good government.

THE ART OF THINKING.—One of the best modes of improving in the art of thinking is to think over some subject before you read upon it, and then to observe after what manner it has occurred to the mind of some great master. You will then observe whether you have been too rash or too timid, what you have omitted and in what you have exceeded, and by this process you will insensibly catch a great manner of viewing a question. It is right in study, not only to think whenever any extraordinary incident provokes you to think, but from time to time what has passed; to dwell upon it, and to see what trains of thought voluntarily present themselves to the mind. It is a most superior habit of some minds to refer all the particular truths which strike them to other truths more general, so that their knowledge is beautifully methodized; and the general truth at any time suggests all the particular exemplifications, or any particular exemplification at once leads to the general truth. This kind of understanding has an immense and decided superiority over those confused heads in which one fact is piled upon another without the least attempt at classification and arrangement. Some men always read with a pen in their hand, and commit to paper any new thought which strikes them; others trust to chance for its reappearance. Which of these is the best method in the conduct of the understanding, must, I suppose, depend a great deal upon the particular understanding in question. Some men can do nothing without preparation; others little with it; some are fountains, some reservoirs.—Rev. Sidney Smith.

THE USE OF BOTH HANDS.—A writer suggests that it would be a good thing for men and women were they taught in childhood to use their left hand equally with their right. The use of the right hand only for certain actions, such as writing and working with mechanical tools, is entirely conventional; and there does not appear to be any reason why people should not be ambidexter in every kind of manual work. Persons who have lost their right hand by accident frequently acquire great facility with the left, after some practice; but grown up persons have not always the patience to betake themselves to the necessary practice. By children the thing would be acquired insensibly, if means were taken to lead them to the practice of it. Children living in houses where two languages are spoken acquire both with great facility; and what is true of tongues would be equally so of hands.

—“Muggins, what era in the world's history do you regard with the deepest horror?” “The cholera,” gasped Muggins, with a spasmodic shudder.

## An Act

To enforce the Provisions of the Civil Rights Bill of the United States Congress, and to secure to the People the Benefits of a Republican Government in this State.

WHEREAS, in this State the Government is a democracy, the people ruling, and the Government is also a republican one, in which all things pertaining to the Government are in common among all the people; and whereas, it follows that no person is entitled to special privileges, or to be preferred before any other person in public matters, but all persons are equal before the law; and whereas, these propositions lie at the very foundation of our policy, and the American people have embodied the same, in the most emphatic manner possible, in their organic and statute laws, and the same do by their sovereign will and pleasure sustain; and whereas, notwithstanding all these great and glorious facts, there are found some brutal, ill-disposed, and lawless persons in the State who persist in denying and trampling upon the sacred rights of certain of the people; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: It shall not be lawful for any common carrier, or any party or parties engaged in any business, calling, or pursuit, for the carrying on of which a license or charter is required by any law, municipal, State, or Federal, or by any public rule or regulations, to discriminate between two persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, who shall make lawful application for the benefit of such business, calling, or pursuit.

SEC. 2. Whoever, being a common carrier, under any public license, charter, rule, or regulation, shall, by himself or another, wilfully assign any special quarters or accommodations whatever to any passenger or persons whom such common carrier may have undertaken to carry, or who shall, under any pretence, deny or refuse to any person lawfully applying for the same, accommodation equal in every respect to that furnished by him to any other person for a like compensation or reward, in a like case, having no regard to the persons *per se* who may be applicants therefor, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and also by confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for five years; and if such fine be not paid, the convict shall be confined in the Penitentiary at hard labor, as aforesaid, for not less than six years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, conducting or managing any theatre, or other place of amusement or recreation, by whatever name the same may be recognized, or however called or known, if such theatre or place be licensed or chartered, or be under any public rule or regulation whatever, shall wilfully make any discrimination against any person lawfully applying for accommodation in, or admission to, any such theatre or place, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of the applicant, or shall refuse or deny to any person lawfully applying therefor, accommodation equal in every respect to that furnished at such place for a like reward to any other person, on account of race, color, or previous condition of the applicant therefor, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, and also imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years.

SEC. 4. Whoever, not being the principal tender under sections two and three of this act, shall aid or abet in or about the commission of any offenses therein mentioned, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years, and no such convict shall ever vote, or hold any office, under any law of this State.

SEC. 5. Every commander, conductor, manager, or other person superintending or having charge of any vessel or vehicle, or any theatre or other place mentioned in this act whatsoever, and as such having authority and power to order and manage affairs in or about the same, who shall suffer or permit to occur any violation of this act, which such commander, conductor, manager or person so superintending, and having such charge as aforesaid, can possibly prevent, shall be considered an aider and abettor in the commission in any such offense, and on conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided in section four of this act.

SEC. 6. Every corporation or party whatever, holding any charter or license under the authority of this State, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be deemed and held to have committed an abuse of the franchises conferred by or under every such charter or license, and on conviction shall forfeit every such charter or license; and any party or parties who having so forfeited any such charter or license aforesaid, shall nevertheless presume to use or operate under or by virtue of the same, as well as every person who shall be found aiding such party or parties thereabout, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for ten years.

SEC. 7. In every trial for violating any provisions of this act, when it shall be charged that any person has been refused or denied admission to, or due accommodation in any of the places in this act mentioned, on account of the race, color, or previous condition of the applicant is a colored or black person, the burden shall be on the defendant party, or parties, so having refused or denied such admission or accommodation, to show that the same was not done in violation of this act.

SEC. 8. Every case arising under the first section of this act, and not provided for specifically in some succeeding section, shall be prosecuted and decided in accordance with the general provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The several Solicitors of this State are hereby specially charged to take care that this act be promptly and vigorously enforced; and every such Solicitor who shall fail in any respect in the performance of his duty under the requirements in this section contained, shall be deemed to have committed a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction, shall forfeit his office, and be incapable of holding office for five years, and shall also pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and in every case in which any such Solicitor shall fail in his duty, as

herein prescribed, the Attorney-General shall make the most effective prosecution possible against him on behalf of the State; and neither any Solicitor nor the Attorney-General shall settle or enter a *nol. pros.* in any case arising under this act except by the consent of the Court.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or supplied by it, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 1, 1870.

MR. SEWARD'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.—Ex-Secretary Seward and party, as already announced, safely returned from their extended and protracted journey in the hyperborean latitudes of Alaska and tropical regions of Mexico, and of course such an event did not escape the attention of the persistent newspaper “interviewers.” The ex-Premier is said to look ten years younger than when he left the responsibilities and harassments of official life. His face has a florid hue that might be expected in one far younger than himself, produced by a sharp walk on a winter morning. His eye possessed an unusual lustre. He told the anxious gatherer of the latest news that Alaska was a wonderful country; that he saw the finest rivers teeming with fish, and noble forests of the finest lumber in the world, the Indian tribes tractable and peaceable. The temperature never ranges below fourteen above zero, and in summer between seventy and eighty. He considers Alaska the shipyard of the world, and in addition to its lumber it has unparalleled resources of fish and furs. He is of opinion that something should be done at once to prevent the ruin of her great sources of wealth, the fur seal; the seal islands of Alaska he considers the finest in the world, and should be protected by judicious laws. The population there is small, but in the progress of civilization that section will be the scene of wonderful industry. The country needs, in his opinion, some forms of civil government, but it must be very simple—a complicated system is unnecessary. In brief, he thinks Alaska a valuable acquisition of territory, far exceeding his previously formed opinion of its vast wealth. He also visited Mexico and met all of the notables. Juarez, as President of the Republic, was a man eminently fitted for his high station, possessing prudence, wisdom and foresight. He found the Mexicans a people frugal in their habits and simple in their views, industrious, and under a permanent and substantial administration, would make the basis of a firm government. When questioned upon Cuban affairs he demurred, and with the memory of the generous hospitality extended him while there, before his eyes, he chose to reserve his opinions until some future time. The Secretary will return to the shades of his Auburn home as soon as possible.

ABOUT FLEAS.—The smallest animal of the brute creation, and the most pesky is the flea. They are about the bigness of an onion seed, and shine like a bran new shot.

They spring from low places and can spring further and faster than any of the big brutes. They bite worse than the musketootee for they bite in a run. One flea will go over and over a man's suburbs in 2 minutes, and leave him as freezled as the muzzles.

It is impossible to do anything well with a flea on you except swear, and fleas ain't afraid of that, the only way is to quit business of all kinds and hunt for the flea, and when you have found him he ain't there. This is one of the flea mysteries—the fakulry they have of being entirely lost just as you have found them.

I don't suppose there is ever killed on an average, during any year, more than 16 fleas in the whole of the United States of America, unless there is a casualty of some kind; once in a while a dog gets drowned sudden, and then there may be six fleas lost.

They are about as hard to kill as a fax seed is, and if you don't mash 'em as fine as ground pepper they will start bizzy's on a smaller capital, just as pestiferous as ever.

There is lots of people who never seen a flea, and it takes a pretty smart man to see one anyhow. They don't stay long in a place.

If you ever catch a flea, kill him before you do anything else, for if you do put it off 2 minutes it may be too late.

Many a flea has passed away forever in less than two minutes.—Josh Billings.

ENFORCING THE “AMENDMENT.”—Congress seems to have some idea of enforcing the fifteenth amendment in New York by “appropriate legislation,” striking down her property qualification, and in Massachusetts by putting out the light of her educational qualification for negro suffrage. Mr. Sumner says he wants Congress to do whatever it thinks wants doing in his State to give it a republican form of government; but he either did not know, or did not care, what he was talking about when he said that. Revels, it is said, has been enforcing the amendment on Sumner by sticking closer to that amiable Senator than is agreeable. Sumner says he revels on negroes, doats on them in fact, but does not wear a tail to his coat for their special convenience. Contrary to all the precedents of his life, he has been, since the advent of Revels, meditating the roundabout policy.

—“Look here, boy,” said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin, who was munching sugar-candy at a lecture, “you are annoying me very much.” “No, I ain't,” replied the urchin, “I'm a-gnawing this sugar-candy.”

—“I'll teach you to play pitch and toss; I'll fog you for an hour.”

—“Father,” instantly replied the incorrigible, as he balanced a penny on his thumb and finger, “I'll toss with you to make it two hours or nothing.”

## The Platform.

The anti-Radical party, in the coming election, must take notice of two important matters in preparing their platform. The principles enunciated, and adopted as a guide, must be sufficiently liberal, progressive and comprehensive to meet the approval, and secure the support of all classes of citizens; but, at the same time, they must carefully avoid anything like a spirit of submission to Republican ideas. We can be liberal in our politics, can offer all rights of citizenship to all classes—can guarantee the right of suffrage to the colored man in such a way as that he shall feel secure of the enjoyment of this real, or imagined privilege for himself and his descendants, can treat him in such a way as to wrest from the hands of his present leaders the weapons of prejudice and hatred, which are now used so effectively against us, and lead him to trust us. All this we can do without any compromise of our self-respect, or principles. When we consider the problem presented by the condition of our country, if we would determine upon a feasible plan for its solution, we must be careful not to be blinded by mere prejudice. Matters of taste and sentiment must not be allowed to assert the dignified immovable position of principles. Many things, upon which Democratic orators and writers have insisted with great zeal and warmth, analyzed, would be found not to be necessary, and fundamental truth, but only the suggestions of fancy, or perhaps the murmuring of an offended taste. Practical and common sense views of the situation, and the means of remedy must guide those aspiring to lead, or they must be rejected, and men must be chosen who will heed more the teachings of sound sense, than the promptings of ambition and fastidious views of what this government should be. Every white man of decency knows that affairs in this State are not what they should be, and what he would make them, if it were in his power. He knows also, that it will be a long time before, by any possibility, things can be satisfactorily arranged. It is, therefore, useless to tell our people over and over again, that compromise is dangerous—that they must not rest contented until everything done under the Reconstruction Acts is overturned, and our State governments reformed. Things are not going to change until we change them. If we sit still, refusing to use what advantages are afforded us, and wait for some special dispensation of Providence to sweep the decks of our old State clear of the present occupants, before we try to help ourselves, we may rest assured that deliverance will never come, but that we will sink lower and lower into national ruin. We must assault the citadel of Radicalism with whatever weapons are most convenient. We must try to enter that citadel, however loathsome it may be with disgusting sights, and repulsive odors. We must disregard the filth and corruption, while we drive away the unclean birds. After the victory is achieved, we can wash, and fumigate and ventilate, until the atmosphere is healthy. The great desideratum, for which our people must strive in the coming elections, is to get honest men into office. The dishonesty and selfishness, which characterize most of the State officials, are displeasing not only to Democrats, but also to all Republicans, who have any intelligence, and regard for the respectability and future welfare of their party. We will not fight in the coming campaign as Democrats against Republicans for the triumph of party. Lawlessness, dishonesty, bribery and other agents of ruin and confusion must be unseated. For the accomplishment of this good end, we invite and beseech the people of the State to co-operate with us.—Camden Journal.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.—A prominent periodical dealer on King street yesterday inaugurated the new method of advertising one's business, so successfully adopted at the North—that of “resuming specie payments” and making change with silver. The plan of the business firms adopting this expedient is as follows: Their present profits enable them to pay the small premium on silver coin, and the novelty of the thing attracts custom enough to warrant a much greater sacrifice on the part of the dealer to secure it. The idea is a good one, and if generally adopted, will force a majority of our retail dealers to follow the example of their more enterprising neighbors. Until silver ceases to be a novelty, and its pleasant jingle in palm and pocket no longer calls up agreeable memories of the days before the war, purchases will go where they can get it in change instead of the torn and dirty stamps that have given a new significance to the time-honored but hitherto meaningless term of “filthy lucre.”—Charleston News.

—How much is expressed in the fine old sentiment, live and let live! How blessed is the man who lives and lets live! How cheering to see his fields teeming with the richest verdure; what a pleasure to look on and see his sleek and plump animals of every age and variety! Where, in the world besides, can be found such happy faces, such contented spirits and such grateful hearts as can be found on his estate? May God forever bless those whose real, heartfelt sentiments are, “Live and let live.”

—The manufacture of superphosphates in this country was commenced about eighteen years ago. From that time it has gradually increased until now about 70,000 tons, representing a money value of rather less than four millions of dollars, are annually sold.

—Poultry, to fatten rapidly, must be, like hogs, restricted to a limited space. Freedom and fat are incompatible.

## General Henry Lee's Memoirs.

The London Saturday Review, in one of its periodical notices of American literature, has the following fair and discriminating criticism:

“The most interesting of the American works of this month is a new edition of ‘General Henry Lee's Memoirs of the War of Independence in the States South of the Potomac’ in which he bore an active and prominent part. Among the Generals of the Revolution he was by no means the least daring, skilful, and successful; and though unfortunate incurring unpopularity and censure, which galled his sensitive spirit and eventually drove him to resign his command, he appears to have been thoroughly true to the republican cause, and to have enjoyed throughout the confidence and esteem of Washington. This edition is revised and proffered with a memoir of the writer by the present representative of his family, who, on the same field and in the same cause of national independence, has achieved a fame yet more brilliant and enduring, and who, like his father, has retired into private life a fallen and defeated man. It is true that calumny itself has spared the spotless character of General R. E. Lee, and that even the bitterest enemies of his cause have paid a tribute of enforced respect to the honor, the gentleness, the genius, and the heroism of the great chief of the Confederate armies. Nevertheless, there is in the fate of the son so much resemblance to that of the father as to lend a special pathos to the brief biography in which the hero of the Confederate struggle has endeavored to exalt and to vindicate the memory of the soldier of the Revolution. Any work from the pen of General Lee would command attention, and there are features about the present volume which are of peculiar interest. The author keeps his own personality carefully in the background; and the reader, while he admires, cannot but regret the dignified reserve which disappoints his hope of learning from the biography of the father any particulars regarding the son, in whom many who cared comparatively little about the merits of his quarrel feel a deep personal interest, which the years spent since the close of the war in honorable and useful obscurity have in no way blunted or diminished. But the honest family pride displayed in the account of the ancestry of the Lees, with which the memoir commences, and which incidentally vindicates against Northern sneers the claims of the leading families of Virginia to an illustrious origin, is an interesting trait in a native character so perfectly free from personal vanity or ambition; and the narrative of the elder Lee derives a present value from the manner in which it illustrates and explains some of the peculiarities in which the latter and the earlier struggle resemble each other. Among these are the comparative uselessness of cavalry in pitched fields and in the line of battle, and its brilliant exploits in detached service and in predatory and exploring expeditions. Henry Lee commanded a force of cavalry, to which some companies of foot were added, somewhat resembling that organized by Mosby in Northern Virginia during the later years of the Confederacy, but of a less markedly irregular and guerilla character, and he might be called the Stuart or Ashby, as Marion and Sumter were the Morgan and Forrest, of the Revolutionary war. Such comparisons will have interest for others besides military readers, and this volume will furnish abundant material for them.”

HOOP STATISTICS.—The question of hoops has been before the public for some time now, and it still seems a question in the minds of most people whether they are fashionable or not. One thing is certain; they are more generally worn this winter than last, and from information received from one of the largest manufacturers, it would appear that the hoops lately ordered by the ladies of fashion and the retail dealers, are much larger in circumference than those worn for the last five years. It is claimed also by manufacturers that the trade is comparatively brisk. By going into the statistics it is discovered that never, since the creation, has the fashion of wearing hoops when once adopted, lasted less than fifty years, and judging the future by the past, we have according to that, some forty years of hoops, more or less, in store for us. However, if the ladies of olden times could stand the ungainly, stiff, poky arrangements of their day for fifty years, we ought with the light, flexible, graceful little articles manufacturers have been to so much trouble and expense to perfect for us, to submit to the infliction (if it can be so called) a thousand years at least.

—A school visitor lately gave a teacher the following sentence to spell: Robert Wright, the beautiful writer of Wrightville, down in Torrington, claims the exclusive right to write rites and ceremonies of his church, and has secured a copyright for his writings; but Henry Wright, the writing-master, also writes those rites; now it is honorable for the Right Honorable Henry Wright boldly to write himself upright in the presence of the right-handed wheel-right, Robert Wright?”

—Mark Twain was married the other evening to Miss Olivia L. Langdon of Elmira, N. Y. No cards, except the check with which the bridegroom took to game or too of freezeout poker with his father-in-law and the parson after the ceremony.

—The best cure for dirt, is the water cure.

—The Chicago Times says that in that city “they will cut a man's throat for five dollars.” This, of course, is the price of the job among the aristocracy. In the lower grades of society you can have a dozen throats cut for half the money.